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HELEN OF TROY and

7 OXO INTERNATIONAL LTD.

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

9 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10

11 JENS ERIK SORENSEN  
as Trustee of Sorensen Research and  
Development Trust

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 HELEN OF TROY and  
OXO INTERNATIONAL LTD.

15 Defendants.

16 ) **Case No. 3:07-cv-02278-BTM-CAB**

17 ) )

18 ) ) *Hearing Date:* February 22, 2008  
19 ) ) *Hearing Time:* 11:00 a.m.  
20 ) ) *Courtroom:* 15

21 ) ) **DECLARATION OF ERIK B. VON  
22 ) ) ZEIPEL IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO  
23 ) ) STAY LITIGATION PENDING  
24 ) ) OUTCOME OF THE U.S. PATENT AND  
25 ) ) TRADEMARK OFFICE  
26 ) ) REEXAMINATION OF THE PATENT-  
27 ) ) IN-SUIT**

28 ) )  
29 ) )  
30 ) )  
31 ) ) **THE HONORABLE BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ**  
32 ) ) UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
33 ) ) (Courtroom 15)

34 ) )  
35 ) ) *[Notice of Motion and Motion; and  
36 ) ) Memorandum of Points and Authorities;  
37 ) ) Filed Concurrently Herewith]*

1 I, Erik B. von Zeipel, do hereby declare and state:

2 1. I am an attorney in the law firm of Seyfarth Shaw LLP, counsel of record to  
3 Defendants Helen of Troy Limited and OXO International Ltd., in the above-captioned matter. I  
4 have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein and, if called upon to do so, could and  
5 would competently testify thereto.

6 2. Attached hereto as "Exhibit A" is a true and correct copy of this Court's  
7 September 10, 2007 Order in *Sorensen v. The Black & Decker Corp., et al.*, case no. 06-CV-  
8 1572 BTM (S.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2007) (Dkt. No. 243).

9 3. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" is a true and correct copy of the United States  
10 Patent and Trademark Office's October 11, 2007 Order Granting/Denying Request for  
11 Reexamination of U.S. patent no. 4,935,184.

12 4. Attached hereto as "Exhibit C" is a true and correct copy of *Photoflex Prods. v.*  
13 *Circa 3 LLC*, No. C 04-03715 JSW, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 37743 (N.D. Cal. May 24, 2006).

14 5. Attached hereto as "Exhibit D" is a true and correct copy of the United States  
15 Patent and Trademark Office's "Ex Parte Reexamination Filing Data - June 30, 2006."

16 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United  
17 States of America, that I have read this declaration and that it is true and correct.

18 Executed this 7th day of January, 2008, at Los Angeles, California.

19 s/Erik B. von Zeipel

20 Attorney for Defendants HELEN OF TROY and  
21 OXO INTERNATIONAL LTD.  
22 E-mail: evonzeipel@seyfarth.com

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# EXHIBIT

# A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JENS ERIK SORENSEN, as Trustee of  
SORENSEN RESEARCH AND  
DEVELOPMENT TRUST,

Plaintiff,

vs.

THE BLACK AND DECKER  
CORPORATION, et al.

Defendants.

CASE NO. 06cv1572 BTM (CAB)

**ORDER:**

**(1) DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION  
FOR RECONSIDERATION OF  
DENIAL OF OBJECTIONS TO  
MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S ORDER OF  
APRIL 9, 2007 AS MOOT [Doc.  
#163];**

**(2) GRANTING DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION  
OF THE COURT'S JUNE 20, 2007  
ORDER RE BIFURCATION [Doc.  
#171];**

**(3) GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION TO STAY [Doc. #178];**

and

**(4) DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION  
FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT AS PREMATURE [Doc.  
#204]**

**I. Motion for Reconsideration of Denial of Objections to Magistrate Judge's Order**

On April 9, 2007, Magistrate Judge Bencivengo issued an order in which she granted in part and denied in part Plaintiff's motion to compel further responses to discovery. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a), Plaintiff filed an

1 objection to that ruling, arguing that it was both clearly erroneous and contrary to law. In an  
 2 order entered June 14, 2007, the Court overruled Plaintiff's objection without prejudice. The  
 3 Court found that the Magistrate Judge's determinations regarding the Black & Decker  
 4 Defendants' waiver of the attorney-client privilege, and the applicability of Patent Local Rule  
 5 2.5(d), were neither clearly erroneous nor contrary to law, on the record before the Court.  
 6 However, the Court was unable to determine at that time whether, and to what extent, the  
 7 Black & Decker Defendants ("B&D") intended to rely upon the death of Dennis Dearing to  
 8 provide the requisite showing of prejudice in support of any laches and/or equitable estoppel  
 9 defenses. Therefore, Plaintiff was granted leave to serve an interrogatory upon B&D, which  
 10 stated: "Set forth, in detail, all prejudice to Defendants that resulted from the death of Dennis  
 11 Dearing in regard to this case." To the extent Plaintiff believed that B&D's response to the  
 12 interrogatory indicated that this Court's determination regarding waiver of the attorney-client  
 13 privilege was in error, it was invited to move for reconsideration of the decision at that time.

14 On July 11, 2007, B&D responded to Plaintiff's interrogatory setting forth the prejudice  
 15 that resulted from the death of its former in-house counsel Dennis Dearing. The prejudice  
 16 identified included the inability to have Mr. Dearing testify regarding his communications in  
 17 the mid-1990s pertaining to Mr. Jens Ole Sorensen's claims of infringement of the '184  
 18 Patent. These communications included discussions directly with Mr. Sorensen and his  
 19 representatives, as well as with John Schiech, Black & Decker's business manager  
 20 responsible for making all decisions concerning the matter. B&D also indicated that it was  
 21 prejudiced because it could not present Mr. Dearing as a witness to defend against Plaintiff's  
 22 charge of willful infringement.

23 On July 12, 2007, Plaintiff filed the present motion to reconsider this Court's previous  
 24 ruling on the basis of the new evidence presented in B&D's interrogatory response. The  
 25 motion was calendared for hearing, without oral argument, on August 10, 2007. However,  
 26 while the motion was pending, Magistrate Judge Bencivengo reconsidered her earlier ruling  
 27 in light of B&D's interrogatory response. On August 3, 2007, Judge Bencivengo issued her  
 28 "Order Following Discovery Conference on July 26, 2007" in which she ruled:

**Exhibit A**

1 Since the defendant is affirmatively relying upon the death of Mr. Dearing to  
 2 support its defense of laches, the plaintiff is entitled to review Mr. Dearing's  
 3 files that still exist and reflect his personal thoughts and impressions, so  
 4 plaintiff may respond to defendant's claim of lost evidence. Defendant was  
 therefore ordered to produce any withheld documents reflecting Mr.  
 Dearing's work product on this matter.

5 [Doc. #177 at ¶ 8.] Judge Bencivengo stayed production of Mr. Dearing's work product for  
 6 30 days in order to give B&D an opportunity to appeal the order. B&D has just taken that  
 7 opportunity and filed a motion for reconsideration on September 4, 2007 [Doc. #240]. B&D's  
 8 motion is calendared for hearing by this Court on November 2, 2007.

9 In light of Judge Bencivengo's more recent order requiring production of Mr. Dearing's  
 10 privileged documents, and the now-pending motion for reconsideration of that order, the  
 11 Court finds moot Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration of its previous order overruling  
 12 Plaintiff's objection to Judge Bencivengo's April 9, 2007 order. The Court finds that this  
 13 entire issue will be addressed, upon a complete and updated record that includes Judge  
 14 Bencivengo's August 3, 2007 order, in the Court's forthcoming decision on B&D's pending  
 15 motion for reconsideration. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion is **DENIED** without prejudice as  
 16 moot.

17

18 **II. Motion for Reconsideration of Bifurcation**

19 On June 13, 2007, the Court held a hearing on B&D's motion for summary judgment  
 20 of laches. The Court denied B&D's motion at that hearing and discussion then ensued over  
 21 the possibility of setting an expedited bench trial on B&D's equitable defenses of laches and  
 22 estoppel. At B&D's urging, the Court and the parties agreed to schedule this bench trial  
 23 beginning on December 17, 2007. In a June 20, 2007 written order confirming the Court's  
 24 decision from the June 13 hearing, the Court explained that the trial of equitable defenses  
 25 could be bifurcated from the rest of the trial proceedings relating to infringement. [Doc. #147  
 26 at 2-3.] Citing the Ninth Circuit case of Danjaq LLC v. Sony Corp., 263 F.3d 942 (9th Cir.  
 27 2001), the Court explained that, in deciding these equitable defenses, it would need to  
 28 determine whether there has been any showing of willful infringement on the part of

1 Defendants that would act as a "counterdefense" to laches. The Court invited any party to  
 2 make a motion for reconsideration of the decision to bifurcate the equitable portion of the trial  
 3 if they felt that the Court's determination of the willfulness issue presented a problem for any  
 4 subsequent jury trial proceedings.

5 On July 20, 2007, B&D accepted the Court's invitation and filed a motion for  
 6 reconsideration of bifurcation. [Doc. #171.] B&D explained that it had not appreciated that  
 7 the Court itself would need to make a finding on willfulness, without the aid of a jury, in any  
 8 bifurcated trial on equitable defenses. In light of this realization, and its desire to retain its  
 9 full rights to a jury determination on willfulness, B&D withdrew its request for an expedited  
 10 bench trial on its equitable defenses.

11 Plaintiff has opposed B&D's motion for reconsideration arguing that there is no  
 12 authority establishing any right to a jury trial on willfulness and, to the extent such a right  
 13 exists, B&D has waived its rights by continually requesting that the Court schedule a short  
 14 bench trial on laches before proceeding with the rest of the action.

15 The Court finds that the right to a jury trial on willfulness exists in a patent action that  
 16 will be tried to a jury. See, e.g., Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 886 F.2d 1226, 1250 (Fed.  
 17 Cir. 1989). Having considered the submissions of the parties and the record of these  
 18 proceedings, the Court does not find that B&D has knowingly waived its right to a jury trial  
 19 on willfulness. Moreover, the early bifurcated trial on equitable defenses was scheduled by  
 20 this Court in an effort to accommodate B&D's request for an early determination of laches,  
 21 which it argued, if found, would greatly expedite the conclusion of this matter. Having  
 22 recognized that a laches determination requires that this Court determine, before any jury  
 23 has considered the question, whether Defendants willfully infringed Plaintiff's patent, B&D  
 24 has withdrawn its request. The Court sees no reason to push ahead with a bifurcated trial  
 25 despite B&D's express wishes.

26 The Court's recognition of the practical ramifications of the intertwinement of  
 27 willfulness in any laches determination was the impetus for the Court's invitation to  
 28 reconsider in its June 20, 2007 order. Having considered B&D's submission, which was

1 based upon the exact issues identified in this Court's own order, the Court hereby **GRANTS**  
 2 B&D's motion. The bifurcated bench trial on equitable defenses previously scheduled for  
 3 December 17, 2007 is hereby **VACATED**, along with all pretrial proceedings associated with  
 4 it, including the November 26, 2007 pretrial conference.

5

6 **III. Motion to Stay Litigation Pending Reexamination**

7 On August 3, 2007, all Defendants jointly filed a motion for a stay of these  
 8 proceedings. Defendants' motion is based on B&D's pending request for reexamination of  
 9 Plaintiff's '184 Patent, which was filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") on  
 10 July 30, 2007. The request for reexamination challenges, *inter alia*, all 5 claims of the '184  
 11 Patent that are asserted in the present litigation. The challenge is based on a number of  
 12 prior art references, almost all of which were apparently not considered by the PTO in the  
 13 prosecution of the '184 Patent.

14 Courts have inherent power to stay an action pending conclusion of PTO  
 15 reexamination proceedings. Ethicon, Inc. v. Quigg, 849 F.2d 1422, 1426-27 (Fed. Cir. 1988).  
 16 The decision whether to grant or deny a motion to stay proceedings pending PTO  
 17 reexamination rests within the sound discretion of the court. See, e.g., Photoflex Products,  
 18 Inc. v. Circa 3 LLC, No. C 04-03715 JSW, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 37743, at \*2-3 (N.D. Cal.  
 19 May 24, 2006). There is a "liberal policy" in favor of granting motions to stay pending the  
 20 outcome of PTO reexamination proceedings. ASCII Corp. v. STD Entertainment USA, Inc.,  
 21 844 F. Supp. 1378, 1381 (N.D. Cal. 1994).

22 In determining whether to stay litigation pending reexamination by the PTO, courts  
 23 generally consider the following factors: (1) the stage of litigation, i.e., whether discovery is  
 24 almost complete and whether a trial date has been set; (2) whether a stay would cause  
 25 undue prejudice or present a clear disadvantage to the non-moving party; and (3) whether  
 26 a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the case. See, e.g., Xerox Corp. v.  
 27 3Com Corp., 69 F. Supp. 2d 404, 406 (W.D.N.Y. 1999).

28 The Court finds that this litigation has not proceeded so far that it would be unjust to

1 stay the action. Although this action was originally filed about a year ago, and the Court  
 2 recognizes that substantial amounts of discovery have already occurred, the more relevant  
 3 inquiry is whether discovery is nearing completion – it is not.<sup>1</sup> For instance, Magistrate Judge  
 4 Bencivengo recently granted the parties permission to take an additional 10 depositions per  
 5 side. [See Doc. #159 at 2.] No deadline for the completion of fact discovery has even been  
 6 set. Moreover, the parties are just beginning to brief the preliminary issue of claim  
 7 construction and, in accordance with the decision above to vacate the bifurcated bench trial  
 8 on equitable defenses, no trial date is currently set for any aspect of this case. In addition,  
 9 while the Court has already considered two motions for summary judgment, it previously put  
 10 off consideration of two others until after claim construction, and Plaintiff has just filed a  
 11 substantial summary judgment motion aimed at piercing Black & Decker's corporate veil.  
 12 The Court anticipates that further summary judgment motions regarding infringement and  
 13 patent validity will be filed once claim construction is complete. Thus, a substantial amount  
 14 of resources will be employed by all parties and the Court even in advance of any eventual  
 15 trial. See, e.g., Broadcast Innovation, L.L.C. v. Charter Communications, Inc., No. 03-cv-  
 16 2223-ABJ-BNB, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46623, at \*26-31 (D. Colo. July 11, 2006) (granting  
 17 stay, in part, because of significant work remaining on motions for summary judgement, even  
 18 though trial date was less than three months away).

19 Plaintiff claims Defendants delayed filing their request for reexamination to gain a  
 20 tactical advantage over it. He claims that Defendants were aware of the prior art that they  
 21 reference in their reexamination request over seven months ago, but purposely delayed so  
 22 that the '184 Patent would expire during the reexamination process, thereby precluding  
 23 Plaintiff from offering any amendments to the claims. Defendants respond that there was no  
 24 intentional delay and that their decision to request reexamination was based, in part, on the  
 25 Supreme Court decision in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 127 S. Ct. 1727 (2007),  
 26 which was only issued at the end of April. The Court is not convinced that Defendants

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
 28 <sup>1</sup> In reaching this determination, the Court has considered the surreply submitted by  
 Plaintiff and, therefore, the pending ex parte request to file a surreply [Doc. #201] is  
**GRANTED.**

1 employed any improper tactics in filing their request for reexamination. While Plaintiff is  
 2 rightfully concerned that a reexamination in the twilight of his patent puts him at a distinct  
 3 disadvantage, he could have prevented this situation by filing suit many years ago, thereby  
 4 allowing sufficient time for any reexamination to occur before the patent expired.

5 Therefore, Plaintiff's cognizable claims of prejudice if a stay should be entered  
 6 basically boil down to his inconvenience in delaying final collection of any monetary award  
 7 of royalties, assuming he ultimately wins. However, as the court recognized in Broadcast,  
 8 the prejudice factor "is best summarized by one question: *do the Plaintiffs have an adequate*  
 9 *remedy at law?*" 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46623, at \*32. Just as in Broadcast, the answer  
 10 here is that clearly Plaintiff does have an adequate remedy. Defendants point out, and  
 11 Plaintiff has not disputed, that the '184 Patent will expire in February 2008 independent of  
 12 reexamination. Given that a trial on the merits could not occur prior to that date, Plaintiff  
 13 would not have been granted any injunctive relief by this Court. Therefore, his claim would  
 14 be restricted to past monetary damages, which, with the addition of prejudgment interest, are  
 15 fully capable of compensating Plaintiff. Unfortunately, reexamination can be a drawn out  
 16 process, resulting in a significant delay in court proceedings. Protracted delay is always a  
 17 risk inherent in granting a stay, yet courts continue to stay actions pending reexamination.  
 18 The general prejudice of having to wait for resolution is not a persuasive reason to deny the  
 19 motion for stay. An average delay for reexamination of approximately 18-23 months is  
 20 especially inconsequential where Plaintiff himself waited as many as twelve years before  
 21 bringing the present litigation. (See PTO Reexamination Statistics at Ex. B to Niro Decl.;  
 22 Doc. #180-3.)

23 In addition, the Federal Circuit has recently confirmed that the PTO would not be  
 24 bound in its reexamination by the determinations of this Court. In re Trans Texas Holdings  
 25 Corp., 2006-1599 and 2006-1600, 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 19909, at \*14-19 (Fed. Cir. Aug.  
 26 22, 2007). Because of this, the Court finds that not only is Plaintiff unlikely to be prejudiced  
 27 in these proceedings by a stay pending the PTO reexamination, but Defendants would  
 28 potentially be prejudiced by failing to enter a stay. One court has explained this possibility

1 accordingly:

2 Not only could the Court and the PTO reach conflicting determinations, but  
 3 one possible scenario could result in irreparable harm to [Defendant]: if this  
 4 Court finds that the [patent] is not invalid and that [Defendant] has infringed  
 5 it, and orders [Defendant] to pay damages to [Plaintiff] for such infringement,  
 then [Defendant] would have no ability to recover those damages if at a later  
 date the PTO determined that the [] patent is invalid.

6 Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Alcon Lab., Inc., 914 F. Supp. 951, 952 (W.D.N.Y. 1996). The Court  
 7 finds such a possibility to be, at a minimum, a highly undesirable outcome.

8 Finally, the Court finds that the stay will result in the simplification of issues in this  
 9 case. As explained by the Federal Circuit, “[o]ne purpose of the reexamination procedure  
 10 is to eliminate trial of [the issue of patent claim validity] (when the claim is canceled) or to  
 11 facilitate trial of that issue by providing the district court with the expert view of the PTO  
 12 (when a claim survives the reexamination proceeding).” Gould v. Control Laser Corp., 705  
 13 F.2d 1340, 1342 (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 464 U.S. 935 (1983). The Broadcast court,  
 14 elaborating on this point, explained:

15 Shifting the patent validity issue to the PTO has many advantages, including:

16 1. All prior art presented to the Court will have been first considered by the  
 PTO, with its particular expertise.

17 2. Many discovery problems relating to prior art can be alleviated by the PTO  
 examination.

18 3. In those cases resulting in effective invalidity of the patent, the suit will  
 likely be dismissed.

19 4. The outcome of the reexamination may encourage a settlement without  
 the further use of the Court.

20 5. The record of reexamination would likely be entered at trial, thereby  
 reducing the complexity and length of the litigation.

21 6. Issues, defenses, and evidence will be more easily limited in final pretrial  
 conferences after a reexamination.

22 7. The cost will likely be reduced both for the parties and the Court.

23 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46623, at \*9-10 (quoting Emhart Indus., Inc. v. Sankyo Seiki Mfg. Co.,

24 3 U.S.P.Q.2d 1889, 1890 (N.D. Ill. 1987)).

25 The Court believes that it will benefit from the PTO’s evaluation of how the previously

1 unconsidered prior art references impact the claims of the patent-in-suit. The PTO's expert  
 2 evaluation is likely to be of assistance not only as to the issues of validity, but its  
 3 understanding of the claims is also likely to aid this Court in the preliminary process of claim  
 4 construction.

5 The Court finds that, especially in this case, the reexamination process has the  
 6 potential to significantly narrow the issues for trial because of the impending expiration of the  
 7 '184 Patent. While the parties have argued at length about exactly how this additional  
 8 variable affects the calculation of the likely outcome of reexamination, the Court need not  
 9 resolve this dispute to reach the proper conclusion. It is enough to note that when  
 10 reexamination is requested by a third party, as in this case, all claims are confirmed only 29%  
 11 of the time. (See PTO Reexamination Statistics at Ex. B to Niro Decl.; Doc. #180-3.) Since  
 12 no amendments can be offered to an expired patent, there is obviously a significant likelihood  
 13 that the validity of the claims at issue in this action will be affected by the reexamination  
 14 process.<sup>2</sup>

15 In addition, the Court expects that the reexamination process will not only aid the  
 16 Court in these proceedings, but should also redound to the benefit of the parties, both  
 17 Defendants and Plaintiff. As the Broadcast court explained in its discussion of the possibility  
 18 of prejudice from entering a stay:

19 If the PTO does not invalidate or otherwise alter the claims of the [] patent,  
 20 the Plaintiffs' legal remedy remains unaffected . . . . Moreover, if the claims  
 21 are narrowed, both sets of parties will have benefitted by avoiding the  
 22 needless waste of resources before this Court, and again, the Plaintiffs will  
 23 be able to pursue their claim for money damages at trial. Finally, if the claims  
 24 are strengthened, the Plaintiffs' position will be as well, and their likelihood  
 of monetary damages will increase. See, e.g., *Motson*, 2005 U.S. Dist.  
 LEXIS, 2005 WL 3465664 at \*1 ("[I]f the PTO upholds the validity of plaintiff's  
 patent, 'the plaintiff's rights will only be strengthened, as the challenger's  
 burden of proof becomes more difficult to sustain.'") (quoting *Pegasus Dev.  
 Corp.*, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8052, 2003 WL 21105073 at \*2).

25  
 26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff has argued that the PTO is unlikely to grant reexamination precisely because  
 28 the '184 Patent will expire soon. However, Plaintiff failed to produce any evidence to support  
 this contention. Moreover, even if Plaintiff is correct, and the PTO fails to grant  
 reexamination (a decision which should issue no later than October 30, 2007), this Court  
 would immediately lift the stay and these proceedings would continue – a relatively  
 insignificant 2-month delay being all that would result.

1 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 46623, at \*32-33. Accordingly, the Court finds that a stay is  
 2 appropriate to avoid the risk of unnecessary litigation and to permit the clarification of issues  
 3 before this Court.

4 Therefore, Defendants' motion to stay this litigation is **GRANTED IN PART** and  
 5 **DENIED IN PART**. With the exception of two pending motions, all proceedings are hereby  
 6 stayed pending the PTO's reexamination of the '184 Patent. The Court will continue to hear  
 7 Plaintiff's pending motion for entry of default against Defendant Porter-Cable Corporation  
 8 [Doc. #182], which is calendared for hearing on October 12, 2007. As was discussed above  
 9 in Section I, the Court will also continue to hear B&D's pending motion for reconsideration  
 10 of Magistrate Judge Bencivengo's August 3, 2007 order regarding production of Dennis  
 11 Dearing's attorney work product [Doc. #240], which is calendared for hearing on November  
 12 2, 2007. The Clerk is directed to **VACATE** all scheduled discovery hearings, as well as the  
 13 claim construction hearing previously set for November 19, 2007. All hearing dates will be  
 14 reset, to the extent appropriate, once the stay of these proceedings has been lifted.

15 Defendants are ordered to file a notice informing the Court of the PTO's decision on  
 16 the pending application for reexamination within 10 days of receipt of such decision. If the  
 17 PTO declines B&D's request to reexamine the '184 Patent, the Court will immediately lift the  
 18 stay and recalendar all vacated hearing dates. If, however, the PTO approves  
 19 reexamination, this stay will remain in place pending some resolution of those proceedings.  
 20 During the pendency of the reexamination, Defendants will be required to file a notice every  
 21 6 months apprising the Court of any change in the status of those proceedings.

22

23 **IV. Motion for Partial Summary Judgment**

24 On August 30, 2007, Plaintiff filed a motion for partial summary judgment piercing the  
 25 corporate veils of the Black & Decker Defendants, or in the alternative, holding them to be  
 26 a single enterprise for purposes of patent infringement liability. [Doc. #204.] The motion is  
 27 presently calendared for hearing on October 26, 2007. In light of the Court's entry of a stay  
 28 of these proceedings pending the PTO patent reexamination, the Court finds Plaintiff's

1 motion to be premature. Accordingly, the Court hereby **DENIES** Plaintiff's motion without  
2 prejudice.<sup>3</sup> As the Court is aware of the substantial volume of Plaintiff's motion, he is invited  
3 to refile this motion once the stay has been lifted by simply filing a short notice of motion  
4 which incorporates by reference his earlier filing.

5

6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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8 DATED: September 10, 2007

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Honorable Barry Ted Moskowitz  
United States District Judge

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<sup>3</sup> Plaintiff's pending motion to file confidential documents under seal in support of the motion for partial summary judgment [Doc. #204-5] is also **DENIED** as moot.

# EXHIBIT

# B



**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**United States Patent and Trademark Office**  
**Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS**  
**P.O. Box 1450**  
**Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450**  
**www.uspto.gov**

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/008,775	07/30/2007	4935184	X32441	9943
22653	7590	10/11/2007	EXAMINER	
<b>EDWARD W CALLAN</b> <b>NO. 705 PMB 452</b> <b>3830 VALLEY CENTRE DRIVE</b> <b>SAN DIEGO, CA 92130</b>			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 10/11/2007

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

10/11/07

Arnold Turk, Esq.  
Greenblum & Bernstein P. L. C.  
1950 Roland Clarke Place  
Reston VA 20191

***EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM***

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO 90/008775

PATENT NO. 4,935,184

ART UNIT 3992

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified ex parte reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the ex parte reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

<b>Order Granting / Denying Request For Ex Parte Reexamination</b>	Control No.	Patent Under Reexamination
	90/008,775 4935184	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Alan Diamond	3991	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

The request for *ex parte* reexamination filed 30 July 2007 has been considered and a determination has been made. An identification of the claims, the references relied upon, and the rationale supporting the determination are attached.

Attachments: a) PTO-892, b) PTO/SB/08, c) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

1.  The request for *ex parte* reexamination is GRANTED.

**RESPONSE TIMES ARE SET AS FOLLOWS:**

For Patent Owner's Statement (Optional): TWO MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.530 (b)). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).**

For Requester's Reply (optional): TWO MONTHS from the **date of service** of any timely filed Patent Owner's Statement (37 CFR 1.535). **NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME PERIOD IS PERMITTED.** If Patent Owner does not file a timely statement under 37 CFR 1.530(b), then no reply by requester is permitted.

2.  The request for *ex parte* reexamination is DENIED.

This decision is not appealable (35 U.S.C. 303(c)). Requester may seek review by petition to the Commissioner under 37 CFR 1.181 within ONE MONTH from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.515(c)). **EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUCH A PETITION UNDER 37 CFR 1.181 ARE AVAILABLE ONLY BY PETITION TO SUSPEND OR WAIVE THE REGULATIONS UNDER 37 CFR 1.183.**

In due course, a refund under 37 CFR 1.26 (c) will be made to requester:

- a)  by Treasury check or,
- b)  by credit to Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_, or
- c)  by credit to a credit card account, unless otherwise notified (35 U.S.C. 303(c)).

Alan Diamond  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit: 3991

cc:Requester ( if third party requester )

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
PTOL-471 (Rev. 08-06)

Office Action in *Ex Parte* Reexamination

Part of Paper No. 20071003

**Exhibit B**

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***Decision on Reexamination Request***

1. A substantial new question of patentability affecting claims 1, 2, 4, and 6-10 of United States Patent Number 4,935,184 to Sorensen, is raised by the request for *ex parte* reexamination. The request for reexamination is Third Party requested.
2. Since requestor did not request reexamination of claims 3 and 5 and did not assert the existence of a substantial new question of patentability (SNQ) for such claims (see 35 U.S.C. § 302); see also 37 CFR 1.510b and 1.515), such claims will not be reexamined. This matter was squarely addressed in *Sony Computer Entertainment America Inc., et al v. Jon W. Dudas*, Civil Action No. 1:05CV1447 (E.D.Va. May 22, 2006), Slip Copy, 2006 WL 1472462. The District Court upheld the Office's discretion to not reexamine claims in a reexamination proceeding other than those claims for which reexamination had specifically been requested. The Court stated:

"To be sure, a party may seek, and the PTO may grant, ...review of each and every claim of a patent. Moreover, while the PTO in its discretion may review claims for which ... review was not requested, nothing in the statute compels it to do so. To ensure that the PTO considers a claim for ... review, ...requires that the party seeking reexamination demonstrate why the PTO should reexamine each and every claim for which it seeks review. Here, it is undisputed that **Sony** did not seek review of every claim under the '213 and '333 patents. Accordingly, **Sony** cannot now claim that the PTO wrongly failed to reexamine claims for which **Sony** never requested review, and its argument that AIPA compels a contrary result is unpersuasive."

***Extension of Time***

3. Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires that

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*ex parte* reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)). Extensions of time in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

***Substantial New Question of Patentability (SNQ)***

4. The presence or absence of a "substantial new question of patentability" determines whether or not reexamination is ordered.

For a "substantial new question of patentability" to be present, it is only necessary that :

A) the prior art patents and/or printed publications raise a substantial new question of patentability regarding at least one claim, i.e., the teaching of the (prior art) patents and printed publications is such that a reasonable examiner would consider the teaching to be important in deciding whether or not the claim is patentable; and

B) the same question of patentability as to the claim has not been decided by the Office in a previous examination of the patent or in a final holding of invalidity by the Federal Courts in a decision on the merits involving the claim.

A SNQ may be based solely on old art where the old art is being presented/viewed in a new light, or in a different way, as compared with its use in the earlier concluded examination(s), in view of a material new argument or interpretation in the request. (MPEP 2242).

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**Request**

**5. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Moscicki (U.S. Patent 3,178,497) raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Moscicki raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen. Page 28, line 14 though page 32, seventh line from the bottom; page 56 at the start of section 8 through page 58, line 5; page 83, line 13 through page 86, line 9; page 86, line 22 through page 87, line 22; page 94, lines 1-19; page 98, line 6 through page 99, line 2; and page 107, line 18 through page 108, line 11, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Moscicki that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen were patentable.

Accordingly, Moscicki raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**6. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Seima (GB 2004494 A) raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1, 2 and 6-10 of Sorensen.**

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It is agreed that consideration of Seima raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 2 and 6-10 of Sorensen. Page 32, sixth line from the bottom, through the end of page 36; page 60, fifth line from the bottom, through page 62, line 3; page 80, line 10 through page 83, line 12; page 88, line 13 through page 89, line 15; page 95, line 13 through page 96, line 9; page 99, line 15 through page 100, line 11; page 104, line 1 through page 107, line 4; and page 109, lines 1-20, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Seima that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1, 2 and 6-10 of Sorensen were patentable. Accordingly, Seima raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 2 and 6-10, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**7. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Gits (U.S. Patent 2,863,241) raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Gits raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1 of Sorensen. Page 37, line 1 through the end of section 3 on page 40, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Gits that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood

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that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claim 1 of Sorensen was patentable. Accordingly, Gits raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**8. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Shiho et al (U.S. Patent 4,440,820, hereinafter "Shiho") raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen. The beginning of section 4 on page 40 through the end of section 4 on page 44; page 90, lines 4-20; page 96, line 23 through page 97, line 6; page 101, lines 1-11; and page 110, lines 14-23, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Shiho that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen were patentable. Accordingly, Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 6-8 and 10, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

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**9. The request indicates the Requestor considers that JP 60-119520 U to Toyota Motor (hereinafter "Toyota") raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Toyota raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1 of Sorensen. The beginning of section 5 on page 44 through the end of section 5 on page 48; and page 70, line 1 through page 71, line 8, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Toyota that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claim 1 of Sorensen was patentable. Accordingly, Toyota raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**10. The request indicates the Requestor considers that German Published Patent Application No. 1850999 to Echterholter raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Echterholter raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1 of Sorensen. The beginning of section 6 on page 48 through page 53, line 6; and page 73, line 10 through page 74, line 17, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Echterholter that was not present in the prosecution of the

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application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claim 1 of Sorensen was patentable. Accordingly, Echterholter raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**11. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Wright, "New vigor for two-shot molding automation... versatility... ingenuity," Modern Plastics, May 1986, pp. 79-83, (hereinafter "Modern Plastics") raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1, 6 and 8 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 6 and 8 of Sorensen. Page 53, line 7 through the end of section 7 on page 56; page 77, line 1 through page 78, line 8; page 92, line 9 through page 93, line 12; and page 102, line 16 through page 103, line 11, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Modern Plastics that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1, 6 and 8 of Sorensen were patentable. Accordingly, Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 6 and 8, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

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**12. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Moscicki in view of Echterholter and further in view of Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Moscicki in view of Echterholter and further in view of Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen. Page 58, line 6 through the end of section 9 on page 60; page 86, lines 10-21; page 88, lines 1-12; page 95, lines 1-12; page 99, lines 3-14; and page 108, lines 12-23, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Moscicki, Echterholter and Modern Plastics that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10 of Sorensen were patentable. Accordingly, Moscicki in view of Echterholter and further in view of Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 4, 6-8 and 10, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**13. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Seima in view of Echterholter and further in view of Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1 and 6-10 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Seima in view of Echterholter and further in view of Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1 and

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6-10 of Sorensen. Page 62, line 4 through page 64, line 3; page 89, line 16 through page 90, line 3; page 96, lines 10-22; page 100, lines 12-24; page 107, lines 5-17; and page 110, lines 1-13, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Seima, Echterholter and Modern Plastics that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1 and 6-10 of Sorensen were patentable. Accordingly, Seima in view of Echterholter and further in view of Modern Plastics raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1 and 6-10, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**14. At page 64, line 4 through page 67, line 18; page 90, line 21 through page 91, line 13; page 97, lines 7-16; and page 101, lines 12-22, the request indicates the Requestor considers that Schad (U.S. Patent 4,422,995) raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1 and 6-8 of Sorensen.**

Schad does not raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1 and 6-8 of Sorensen. In the prosecution of application Serial No. 07/386,012, which matured into the Sorensen patent, Schad was used to reject all the claims (1-10) under 35 USC 103(a). The rejection over Schad was overcome and the Sorensen patent was allowed after applicant amended steps (h) and (i) of claim 1 so as to recite the injection of first/second plastic material until it reaches the portion of the first/second

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mold cavity that defines the rim of the product. Third party requestor even admits at page 66, lines 16-18, of the request that "Schad does not specifically disclose a first injection material which 'reaches the portion of the mold cavity that defines the rim of the product.'" Third party requestor cites *KSR int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.* and design choice for the obviousness of modifying Schad so that a first injection material reaches the portion of the mold cavity that defines the rim of the product (Request, pages 66-67). Third party requestor notes that "design choice" with respect to product shape was considered by the Examiner in the rejection over Schad that was mailed 10/11/1988 during prosecution of the 07/386,012 application (see page 67 of the Request). Consideration of Shad in view of *KSR int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.* or "design choice" does not provide any new teaching with respect to Schad as compared with its use in the prosecution of the Sorensen patent. Accordingly, Schad is not being viewed in a new light compared with its use in the prosecution of the Sorensen patent, and thus, does not raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1 and 6-8 of Sorensen.

**15. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Schad in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1 and 6-8 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Schad in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1 and 6-8 of Sorensen. Page 67, lines 19 through the last line on page 69; page 91, line 14

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through page 92, line 8; page 97, line 17 through page 98, line 5; and page 102, lines 1-15, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Schad, Moscicki, Seima and Shiho that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1 and 6-8 of Sorensen were patentable. Accordingly, Schad in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1 and 6-8, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**16. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Toyota in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Toyota in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1 of Sorensen. Page 71, line 9 through page 73, line 9, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Toyota, Moscicki, Seima and Shiho that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claim 1 Sorensen was patentable. Accordingly, Toyota in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim

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1, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**17. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Echterholter in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claim 1 of Sorensen.**

It is agreed that consideration of Echterholter in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1 of Sorensen. Page 74, line 18 through the last line on page 76, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Echterholter, Moscicki, Seima and Shiho that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claim 1 Sorensen was patentable. Accordingly, Echterholter in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claim 1, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

**18. The request indicates the Requestor considers that Modern Plastics in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1, 6 and 8 of Sorensen.**

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It is agreed that consideration of Modern Plastics in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 6 and 8 of Sorensen. Page 78, line 9 through page 80, line 9; page 93, lines 13-25; and page 103, lines 12-24, of the request for reexamination are hereby incorporated by reference for their explanation of the teaching provided in Modern Plastics, Moscicki, Seima and Shiho that was not present in the prosecution of the application which became the Sorensen patent. There is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider this teaching important in deciding whether or not claims 1, 6 and 8 of Sorensen were patentable. Accordingly, Modern Plastics in view of Moscicki and further in view of Seima and Shiho raises a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1, 6 and 8, which question has not been decided in a previous examination of the Sorensen patent.

***Duty to Disclose***

19. The patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a) to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving Patent No. 4,935,184 throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. The third party requestor is also reminded of the ability to similarly apprise the Office of any such activity or proceeding throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

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***Correspondence***

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alan Diamond whose telephone number is (571) 272-1338. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 5:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Deborah Jones can be reached on (571) 272-1535.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

***Notice Re Patent Owner's Correspondence Address***

Effective May 16, 2007, 37 CFR 1.33(c) has been revised to provide that:

The patent owner's correspondence address for all communications in an *ex parte* reexamination or an *inter partes* reexamination is designated as the correspondence address of the patent.

*Revisions and Technical Corrections Affecting Requirements for Ex Parte and Inter Partes Reexamination, 72 FR 18892 (April 16, 2007)(Final Rule)*

**The correspondence address for any pending reexamination proceeding not having the same correspondence address as that of the patent is, by way of this**

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**revision to 37 CFR 1.33(c), automatically changed to that of the patent file as of the effective date.**

This change is effective for any reexamination proceeding which is pending before the Office as of May 16, 2007, including the present reexamination proceeding, and to any reexamination proceeding which is filed after that date.

Parties are to take this change into account when filing papers, and direct communications accordingly.

In the event the patent owner's correspondence address listed in the papers (record) for the present proceeding is different from the correspondence address of the patent, it is strongly encouraged that the patent owner affirmatively file a Notification of Change of Correspondence Address in the reexamination proceeding and/or the patent (depending on which address patent owner desires), to conform the address of the proceeding with that of the patent and to clarify the record as to which address should be used for correspondence.

Telephone Numbers for reexamination inquiries:

Reexamination and Amendment Practice	(571) 272-7703
Central Reexam Unit (CRU)	(571) 272-7705
Reexamination Facsimile Transmission No.	(571) 273-9900

Please mail any communications to:

Attn: Mail Stop "Ex Parte Reexam"  
Central Reexamination Unit  
Commissioner for Patents  
P. O. Box 1450  
Alexandria VA 22313-1450

Please FAX any communications to:

(571) 273-9900  
Central Reexamination Unit

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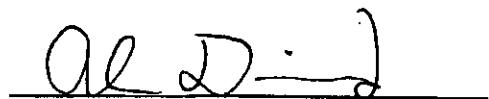
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Please hand-deliver any communications to:

Customer Service Window  
Attn: Central Reexamination Unit  
Randolph Building, Lobby Level  
401 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Signed:



Alan Diamond  
Primary Examiner  
Central Reexamination Unit  
Art Unit 3991  
(571) 272-1338

/Jerry D. Johnson/  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3991



STEPHEN J. STEIN  
CRU EXAMINER - AU 3991

# EXHIBIT

# C

LEXSEE 2006 U.S. DIST. LEXIS 37743

**PHOTOFLEX PRODUCTS, INC., Plaintiff, v. CIRCA 3 LLC dba AMVONA.COM,  
Defendant.**

No. C 04-03715 JSW

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF  
CALIFORNIA**

2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 37743

**May 24, 2006, Decided  
May 24, 2006, Filed**

**COUNSEL:** [\*1] Photoflex Products, Inc., Plaintiff: Alfredo A. Bismonte, Bobby T. Shih, Daniel S. Mount, Mount & Stoelker, San Jose, CA; Michael J. Hughes, Intellectual Property Law Offices, Campbell, Ca.

Circa 3 LLC, also known as, Amvona.com, Defendant: Warren J. Krauss, Detert Moran & Arnold, San Francisco, CA; James Yuanxin Li, Sedgwick Detert Moran & Arnold, San Francisco, CA.

**JUDGES:** JEFFREY S. WHITE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

**OPINION BY:** JEFFREY S. WHITE

**OPINION**

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART AMENDED MOTION TO STAY LITIGATION**

Now before the Court is Defendant Circa 3 LLC dba Amvona.com's ("Amvona") motion to stay litigation during the pendency of reexamination of United States Patent 6,076,935 (the "935 Patent"). The Court finds that this matter is appropriate for disposition without oral argument. *See* N.D. Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). Accordingly, the hearing set for May 26, 2006 is HEREBY VACATED. Having considered the parties' pleadings and the relevant legal authority, the Court HEREBY GRANTS IN PART AND DENIES IN PART Defendant's motion to stay litigation. In this action, Plaintiff brings claims for

copyright and patent infringement, as well as claims of unfair competition and [\*2] false designation of origin, related to the manufacture and marketing of high quality photographic equipment. Count two of the second amended complaint for patent infringement is STAYED, but Counts one, three and four for copyright infringement, false designation of origin and unfair competition are NOT STAYED.

**ANALYSIS**

**A. Legal Standards Applicable to a Motion to Stay Proceedings Pending Reexamination.**

The patent reexamination statute provides in pertinent part that "[a]ny person at any time may file a request for reexamination by the [PTO] of any claim of a patent on the basis of any prior art cited under the provisions of section 301." 35 U.S.C. § 302. The PTO must "determine whether a substantial new question of patentability affecting any claim of the patent concerned is raised by the request. . ." 35 U.S.C. § 303(a). The reexamination statute further provides that "[a]ll reexamination proceedings . . . including any appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, will be conducted with special dispatch." 35 U.S.C. § 305.

The determination of whether to grant a stay pending the [\*3] outcome of the PTO's reexamination is soundly within the Court's discretion. *See Tap Pharm. Prods. Inc. v. Atrix Labs. Inc.*, 70 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1319, 1320 (N.D. Ill. 2004) (citing *Gould v. Control Laser Corp.*, 705 F.2d 1340, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 1983)). When ruling on such a stay, courts consider several factors: (1) the stage of the

litigation, including whether discovery is or will be almost completed and whether the matter has been marked for trial; (2) whether a stay will unduly prejudice or tactically disadvantage the nonmoving party; and (3) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and streamline the trial, thereby reducing the burden of litigation on the parties and on the court. *Id.*; *Methode Elecs., Inc. v. Infineon Techs. Corp.*, No. 99-21142, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20689, at \*5-6 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 7, 2000). There is a "liberal policy in favor of granting motions to stay proceedings pending the outcome of USPTO reexamination or reissuance proceedings." *ASCII Corp. v. STD Entertainment*, 844 F. Supp. 1378, 1381 (N.D. Cal. 1994).

#### **B. Early Stage of Litigation Favors a Stay of the Patent Claim.**

Here, the early [\*4] stage of this litigation weighs in favor of granting a stay of the patent infringement portion of the case. *See Target Therapeutics, Inc. v. SciMed Life Sys., Inc.*, 33 U.S.P.Q. 2d 2022, 2023 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (holding that the absence of "significant discovery" or "substantial expense and time . . . invested" in the litigation weighed in favor of staying the litigation); *see also ASCII Corp.*, 844 F. Supp. at 1381 (granting stay where parties had undertaken little or no discovery and the case had not yet been set for trial). Here, discovery has just begun. Amvona has served 14 interrogatories and 29 requests for production of documents and Photoflex has served 16 interrogatories and 5 requests for production of documents. No depositions have been taken or scheduled. (*See Declaration of James Yuanxin Li ("Li Decl.")*, P 2.) Therefore, the fact that this case is still in the early stages and the parties have not yet conducted "significant discovery" or invested "substantial expense" into the litigation weighs in favor of granting a stay. *See Target Therapeutics*, 33 U.S.P.Q. 2d at 2023.

#### **C. A Stay Will Not Unduly Prejudice Plaintiff.**

[\*5] In determining whether to grant a stay, courts also consider any resulting undue prejudice on the nonmoving party. *See Methode Elecs.*, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20689, at \*7. Granting a stay does not cause the nonmoving party undue prejudice when that party has not invested substantial expense and time in the litigation. *Id.* The delay inherent to the reexamination process does not constitute, by itself, undue prejudice. *Pegasus Dev. Corp. v. DirecTV, Inc.*, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8052, 2003 WL 21105073, at \*2 (D. Del. May 14, 2003).

Courts also consider evidence of dilatory motives or tactics, such as when a party unduly delays in seeking reexamination of a patent. *Methode Elecs.*, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20689, at \*7. This is not a case where reexamination is sought on the eve of trial or after protracted discovery. *Cf. Agar Corp., Inc. v. Multi-Fluid, Inc.*, 983 F. Supp. 1126, 1128 (S.D. Tex. 1997) (finding that "courts are inclined to deny a stay when the case is set for trial and the discovery phase has almost been completed"). There has been no showing of dilatory motive or tactics.

Accordingly, the Court finds that a stay of the patent claim [\*6] will not unduly prejudice Plaintiff, and thus this factor also weighs in favor of granting a stay.

#### **D. A Stay Will Simplify the Issues, Streamline the Trial, and Reduce the Burden of Litigation on Both the Parties and the Court.**

Because the patent-in-suit is currently being reexamined, the Court finds that the patent infringement case should be stayed during the pendency of the reexamination. The Court finds that such a stay will simplify the issues and streamline the trial, thereby reducing the burden on, and preserving the resources of both the parties and the Court.

However, in determining whether to grant a stay of an entire case, courts consider whether there would remain, after the PTO reexamination, issues "completely unrelated to patent infringement" for which a stay would not reduce the burden of litigation on both the parties and the court. *Imax Corp. v. In-Three, Inc.*, 385 F. Supp. 2d 1030, 1033 (C.D. Cal. 2005). If such matters "would continue to be an issue . . . a stay would not preserve many resources." *Id.*

Here, in addition to the patent infringement claim, Plaintiff brings claims for copyright infringement, false designation of origin [\*7] and unfair competition. Simply arguing these claims have no merit, Defendant has failed to address whether there are significant overlapping issues between the patent claim and these other claims whereby a stay of the other claims would reduce the burden of litigation on both the parties and the Court. Thus, the Court finds that Defendant has made no showing upon which the Court could find a stay of those separate causes of action would be justified.

Therefore, having considered the factors relevant in

determining whether to grant a stay pending reexamination, the Court hereby GRANTS Amvona's motion to stay the patent infringement portion of this case but DENIES the motion as to the remaining claims.

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS IN PART AND DENIES IN PART Amvona's motion to stay. Count two for patent infringement is stayed from the date of this Order until further notice with the exception of activities relating to or arising out of the judicial settlement conference currently schedule before Magistrate Judge Wayne D. Brazil on May 25, 2006. The Court HEREBY ORDERS the parties to submit a joint status report regarding the status of the reexamination

[\*8] proceedings every 120 days, or sooner if the PTO issues a final decision with respect to any of the '935 Patent, until the stay of the patent infringement claim is lifted.

The Court DENIES the request for a stay as to counts one, three and four.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: May 24, 2006

JEFFREY S. WHITE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

# EXHIBIT

# D



## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents  
 United States Patent and Trademark Office  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450  
 www.uspto.gov

*Ex Parte* Reexamination Filing Data - June 30, 2006

1. Total requests filed since start of ex parte reexam on 07/01/81.....8084

a. By patent owner	3313	41%
b. By other member of public	4606	57%
c. By order of Commissioner	165	2%

2. Number of filings by discipline

a. Chemical Operation	2496	31%
b. Electrical Operation	2608	32%
c. Mechanical Operation	2980	37%

3. Annual Ex Parte Reexam Filings

Fiscal Yr.	No.	Fiscal Yr.	No.	Fiscal Yr.	No.	Fiscal Yr.	No.
1981	78 (3 mos.)	1989	243	1997	376	2005	524
1982	187	1990	297	1998	350	2006	340
1983	186	1991	307	1999	385		
1984	189	1992	392	2000	318		
1985	230	1993	359	2001	296		
1986	232	1994	379	2002	272		
1987	240	1995	392	2003	392		
1988	268	1996	418	2004	441		

4. Number known to be in litigation.....1895 23%

5. Determinations on requests.....7852

a. No. granted.....	7160	91%
(1) By examiner	7054	
(2) By Director (on petition)	106	
b. No. denied.....	692	9%
(1) By examiner	657	
(2) Order vacated	35	

6.	Total examiner denials (includes denials reversed by Director).....				763
a.	Patent owner requester		430		56%
b.	Third party requester		333		44%
7.	Overall reexamination pendency (Filing date to certificate issue date)				
a.	Average pendency		22.8 (mos.)		
b.	Median pendency		17.6 (mos.)		
8.	Reexam certificate claim analysis:	Owner Requester	3rd Party Requester	Comm'r Initiated	Overall
a.	All claims confirmed	23%	29%	13%	26%
b.	All claims cancelled	7%	12%	19%	10%
c.	Claims changes	70%	59%	68%	64%
9.	Total ex parte reexamination certificates issued (1981 - present).....				5433
a.	Certificates with all claims confirmed			1410	26%
b.	Certificates with all claims canceled			554	10%
c.	Certificates with claims changes			3469	64%
10.	Reexam claim analysis - requester is patent owner or 3rd party; or Comm'r initiated.				
a.	Certificates _ PATENT OWNER REQUESTER.....			2360	
(1)	All claims confirmed			543	23%
(2)	All claims canceled			174	7%
(3)	Claim changes			1643	70%
b.	Certificates _ 3rd PARTY REQUESTER.....			2934	
(1)	All claims confirmed			849	29%
(2)	All claims canceled			353	12%
(3)	Claim changes			1732	59%
c.	Certificates _ COMM'R INITIATED REEXAM .....			139	
(1)	All claims confirmed			18	13%
(2)	All claims canceled			27	19%
(3)	Claim changes			94	68%